

2 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS SOLD THURSDAY.

We are making the following report upon the big lot sale made in this city Thursday afternoon, which shows that the citizens of Arcadia believe in the future of the city: The Carolina Development Company sold for Rosin & Stroud twenty-two residence lots on Lee avenue and Washington street, at prices that were satisfactory to the owners. These lots were sold in exactly forty-seven minutes, and were all purchased by citizens of Arcadia.

There was a large crowd at the sale, and the bidding was quite spirited. The Arcadia Merchants' Band led the crowd, and a spirit of good cheer prevailed while the big sale was on. There are always takers whenever Arcadia property is offered for sale.

YOUNG MIZELLE LAID TO REST FRIDAY.

Funeral services over the body of the three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. David Wesley Mizell, were held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Mount Pleasant cemetery, near Level, Rev. N. F. Norwood, of the Baptist church, officiating. The funeral was held at the cemetery. Many beautiful floral tributes were sent to the high esteem in which the young lady was held by friends both from this city and Pine Bluff. Death, which was due to a severe attack of la grippe, which settled on the lungs, occurred in Arcadia Thursday night, after several physicians had been called in. In a rain storm to stave off the grim reaper.

A large number of friends and relatives of the family attended the impressive ceremonies at the cemetery. The choir of the Baptist church sang appropriate hymns following the preaching, and Mrs. Mizell have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

DOMINANT WINTER VISITOR SCORED.

Mr. William F. Blackman, president of the Florida Audubon Society, and of the Florida Live Stock Association, plays no favorites in the discharge of his duties, and does not use words with those who violate laws of the state. It matters not to him whether the offender is a member of the club. The following letter from Mr. Blackman to the famous author, John G. Johnson, Jr., who, with some of his friends, spent some weeks at Boca Grande fishing for tarpon, shows the attitude of the distinguished president of the Audubon Society:

Dear Sir: As a tarpon fisherman, I am glad to see in a recent issue of the largest fish taken in the state, as much interest in your article in the February issue of Scribner's Magazine on "Tarpon Fishing at Boca Grande."

When you told your readers that you and your companions beguiled your leisure on this occasion by fishing with a Winchester 22" at the Boca Grande, you surprised and pained me beyond words.

You doubtless know that all these birds are protected by the laws of the state, and some of them by the federal laws also; your action was not only criminal; it was also undeniably puerile, wanton, cruel, and disgraceful.

The citizens of Florida welcome tourists from other states; we are happy to have our excellent fishing and hunting with them, within legal and proper limits, which I am glad to say, a great majority of those who sojourn among us carefully and cheerfully observe; but we do not propose to let our plumage and insectivorous birds be slaughtered to provide for thoughtless and reckless gun-whether residents or visitors.

You are too foxy to say whether you yourself succeeded in killing any of these birds, but I hereby give you notice that if you ever again set foot on our soil and I am apprised of the fact, I shall see that you have an opportunity to tell your story in the next issue of the law, in both state and federal jurisdictions, for the same reason so unparliamentary and unexcusable.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM F. BLACKMAN,
President of the Florida Audubon Society and of the Florida Live Stock Association, Winter Park, Fla., Feb. 15, 1916."

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Last night about 12 o'clock three prisoners, charged with assault and battery and awaiting trial before the next term of the circuit court, effected a successful jail delivery. The three prisoners who escaped were held for the night in an inside cell,

and as the lock on the door had been broken and was being repaired, the door was fastened in such a way that no one from the inside of the cell could open it. No prisoners are left in the main hall of the jail, so this arrangement would have been safe enough had it not been that a constable who came up from Boca Grande on the afternoon train brought a prisoner to the jail for safe keeping until the 8:11 train left for Fort Myers. This prisoner was placed in the main corridor of the jail, as it was only a short time before train time. The prisoner from Boca Grande quietly unbolted the door to the cell in which the prisoners who made their get-away were placed, and after everybody in the jail had gone to sleep the three prisoners came out into the main hall of the jail, and from there went to the door leading to the woman's part of the bastille, where they, with the aid of an iron bar taken from one of the cots, forced the lock. This brought them to a window in the south part of the jail. This window was barred with strong bars, but the prisoners being husky negroes, were easily able to bend the bars back and thus make their way from the jail.

The blame for this jail delivery can not be laid to any of the officers. The present jail is so old and worn-out that to be of much good it will almost have to be built over. The last grand jury recommended that either a new jail be built or the present one repaired immediately. However, nothing has been done, and if it were not for the efficiency of the sheriff's force the county jail would not be able to hold anybody very long.

CUCUMBERS Planted By Allen Dowd Are Unhurt By the Recent Cold Snap.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A News reporter saw this morning as he was on his daily round one of the things that is bound to make Arcadia and vicinity one of the best places to live in the state. Only half a mile from the court house is a two-acre field of the best stand of cucumbers that can be found anywhere in this state. This field of cucumbers, owned and worked entirely by Allen Dowd, of this city, shows only slight signs of the recent cold wave that struck this part of the country.

In another month, at the rate the plants are now growing, Mr. Dowd will be shipping cucumbers. More trucking is being done in DeSoto county this year than ever before, and the present reports show that only a small per cent. of the fruits and vegetables of this district were killed by the cold weather, and in most cases where the ywere killed the owners are replanting. Surely DeSoto is coming to the front. A large crop of citrus fruit is in sight, more live stock is being raised than ever before, and the largest acreage of vegetables that has ever been planted in this county is almost unhurt by the recent cold weather.

THE DAMAGE FROM FROST MORE SERIOUS

It was at first thought that the damage to crops in this section was not serious due to the cold weather that began one week ago, but each day adds to the seriousness of the situation, and it now seems that the loss among the tenderest plants will be total. The following article from the St. Johns Herald shows, too, that the great potato section around Hastings has been struck severely, and doubtless the last few nights' frosts have added to the seriousness of the situation in the Hastings section:

What was at first considered to be a very serious and damaging frost, turned out to be less serious upon further and later examination of its effects. The weather on Tuesday night was cold, and the forecast by the weather bureau was discouraging, as a hard freeze was predicted for this section. However, the weather man missed his guess by a few degrees, as the gas only registered in the neighborhood of 30. Wednesday, however, continued the story, and by the time the sun went down the farmers were wearing a worried look. In addition to overcoats and sweaters.

Wells were turned on and fires were built, and some of the men stayed up all night. Some very strange stories are told of the effects of the frost. Some of the vines were damaged before 9 o'clock, while others were not damaged before between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. This latter effect was caused apparently by the fires and smoke, although there were different opinions expressed as to the value of this precaution. The same divergence of opinion could be heard as to the value of irrigation to ward off the frost, some declaring in favor, and producing evidence, and some denying its usefulness and also bringing proofs. It seems to be a case of every man doing as he thinks best, and being satisfied with the result.

Now, as to the effects of the frost: One thing is certain, and that is that the farmers are not very much worried as to the final outcome, if nothing more of the same kind of weather happens. Stories of ruin and disaster are foolish in the extreme. There have been worse freezes in Hastings and more discouragement, and still the outcome has been good. It may be said, truthfully, that at this time the real damage is to the earlier sown potatoes—those that were planted before about the fifth of January. These early ones only constitute about 25 per cent. of the crop, and are only partially spoiled. So far as the great bulk of the crop is concerned, all that were sown from the beginning to the middle of the month, have only been set back about two or three weeks. This is not an unmixed evil, and we believe it may yet prove to be a cause for congratulation, for by the way the things looked before the cold snap, would have been a great rush of spuds on the market at one time, with consequent depressing effects on the market, especially as the stock of old potatoes might not have been sufficiently depleted by that time to cause prices on new stuff to run high. Well, the whole thing, even the estimated percentage of loss, is very uncertain, and more or less of a guess, and we shall know more about it after the crop is on the market. Meanwhile we are cheerful and optimistic, and still believe the crop this year will be a record breaker.

Another cold snap on Wednesday night increased the seriousness of the outlook. While the thermometer did not go as low as on the previous night, there was a hard frost, and vegetation was covered with a white jacket in the morning. However, the chief damage is still confined largely to the earlier crop, and the younger will be set back a little farther. Everybody is sincerely hoping the cold snap has worn itself out, as very much more frost would be destructive.—St. Johns County Herald.

ROOT SCORED BY SENATOR LEWIS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, in the senate Saturday delivered a vitriolic attack on Elihu Root in reply to the speech recently delivered by the former senator before the republican state convention of New York.

He reviewed internal conditions in this country with respect to Germany and Mexico, and declared that after losing every other issue, the republican party, under the leadership of Mr. Root, was seeking to make "war on Germany" a dominant issue for the coming political campaign.

"The speech had for its purpose the awakening of the American people to a spirit of resentment against the democratic administration," said Senator Lewis. "Its deliberate object was to hold the president of the United States as an individual unworthy of the respect of his country, and lacking the confidence of the nation."

Taking up the phrase of Mr. Root's speech relating to Germany, Senator Lewis said:

"Mr. Root says it is necessary we should have a president who has something more than words, who would follow words by actions. Yet what action? There can be but one other kind of action, and that is war. If the able senator expected to pledge his party to war as an issue in this country, let it declare it with courage, and the democracy will make the issue. If the action referred to means that the grievance against the democracy is that it has not marched its people across the sea into Germany to be killed—if that be not the purpose of the action, what other action then could he refer to?

"This hypocrisy of statesmanship I protest against as an American who has been called upon to tenderly have in the fateful hour of conflict. If the object is to elect a president under the covert object of war and to hide the truth from the American people under doubtful phraseology, I wish to expose the fault.

"If, on the other hand, the purpose is that war shall be declared against Germany and that the issue shall be war without regard to its merits or to the justice of the declaration, they should come forth and declare it, and the country shall judge them by their utterances. For myself, I will not tolerate in silence hypocrisy of statesmanship coming from any source, however high.

"War with Germany for what? Unhappily sad matters in the past have transpired. Unhappily the Lusitania incident, of course, is in the memory of us all, and the Gulfstream fast succeeded it, but this administration, with the co-operation of many of my eminent republican friends, looking towards peace and concord with all peoples, has turned its attention to achieve results through the only course civilized countries ought to adopt as long as it was available."

FRENCH ARTILLERY COSTS MOUNT EAST.

Paris, Feb. 19.—An appropriation of 7,817,000,000 francs (\$1,563,600,000) for the second quarter of 1916 is provided in a bill introduced in the chamber of deputies by Alexander Ribot, minister of finance. Of this amount all but \$151,400,000 is for military purposes.

The amount provided in the bill is \$66,000,000 more than was appropriated for the first quarter. Virtually all of this increase is for artillery and accessories. The estimates under this item have been increased to \$490,000,000.

Some economies have been made in other directions, so that the total for the quarter for artillery and munitions in reality is \$90,000,000 more than the amount for the first three months of the year, thus indicating an enormous development in this arm of the service.

The appropriation for aviation is \$16,500,000. Expenditures for engineering material are reduced \$8,000,000, and for horses \$12,400,000. This is made possible by the fact that the importations from the United States and elsewhere have reached a point sufficient to permit of purchases on a less extensive scale.

It appears from the financial portion of the bill that France has advanced to Belgium \$120,000,000, to Serbia \$23,000,000, to Greece \$1,000,000 and to Montenegro \$80,000.


The total appropriations from the beginning of the war, in August, 1914, to June 30 next, M. Ribot said, would be \$8,883,000,000, of which \$6,489,800,000 was for purely military objects.

Interest on the public debt amounted to \$640,000,000, while allowances to the wives and families of soldiers, unemployed, and related expenses for social welfare, amounted to \$1,010,000,000.

M. Ribot made various references to the United States. He said up to December 31 France had realized in cash \$77,240,000 from the Franco-British loan, of which on that date there remained in cash in New York \$23,028,000. Treasury bonds at the end of December sold in Great Britain and the United States totalling \$232,800,000.

M. Ribot referred to the east with which the treasury had been able to meet all requirements.

According to the figures furnished



ESPECIALLY WELL EQUIPPED

with every modern improvement for the prompt, accurate dispatch of business, the DeSoto National Bank cordially invites your account subject to check. Whether large or small, it is welcome.

The DeSoto National Bank
ARCADIA, FLORIDA

5% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

by Finance Minister Ribot the French government expects to spend \$15,730,000 daily for war purposes during April, May and June. It is estimated that in the last quarter of 1915 the expenditures of the French government probably were in excess of \$13,000,000 a day.

PLAN CROP ROTATIONS BEFORE PLANTING TIME.

Continuous cropping and single cropping are the earmarks of slipshod farming. In the first the soil is depleted by growing the same crop year after year. In the second the farmer stakes his all on a single crop, and invites disaster. Both may be avoided by well rounded crop rotations. E. S. Pace, district agent for the University of Florida Extension Division, is urging farmers to plan rotations in the spring before planting time. Fields should be platted and crops decided on for at least three years.

In northern states three or more years are required for a complete cycle of a rotation. Florida has an advantage in that a rotation may be had within a given year. Several crops may be grown in one year, while in states of shorter growing season one crop only can be grown. A cash crop, a maintenance crop, and a soil improving crop can be grown by the

Florida farmer in the same year. The yearly rotation should include at least one legume. That will give the three year rotation three legumes. This will furnish the soil building crop, while any of the many other crops can be selected for cash and maintenance. The crops which are included in the rotation will depend upon the kind of farming that is to be done and the section of the state.

FEED SCARCE DURING APRIL AND MAY.

April and May are the lean months for feed in Florida. For this reason A. P. Spencer, district agent for the University of Florida Extension Division, urges farmers to provide feed if their supply is running low. German millet may be sown during the early part of March and will help tide over the deficiency. Millet does better on moist land and makes better growth during March and April than in May and June, when the land gets dry.

Sow broadcast about one peck to the acre. If the area to which it is to be sown is small, it is better to plant in rows so that it can be cultivated. Cultivate as often as possible to conserve moisture.

Sorghum sown March 10 will give feed during May or June. It may be broadcasted or sown in rows.

\$2.00 TWO BIG PAPERS \$2.00

The DeSoto County News
gives you all the home news, the official minutes of the County Commissioners, the County School Board and the Courts

The Thrice-a-Week World
gives you all the world news and visits you three times a week. (We are sending you a sample copy.) When you accept this offer you get

Four Big Papers Each Week
for the small sum of \$2.00 per year. If you are in arrears with the News pay up, and for the next year send us \$2.00 instead of \$1.50 and get these

\$2 TWO BIG PAPERS FOR \$2